

PEARY GETS RANK OF REAR-ADMIRAL

Congress Takes Unexpected Action on Eve of Adjournment.

EXTRA SESSION IS NOW CERTAIN

Will Probably Be Called to Meet March 15—Permanent Tariff Board Bill Again Cause of Filibuster by Democrats. No Reimbursement for Lorimer.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—With the virtual certainty of an early extra session of Congress beclouding their horizon, both houses of Congress were in session at a late hour to-night, grinding through the mass of routine legislation, which must be completed before final adjournment at noon tomorrow.

From the White House, practically from the lips of President Taft himself, came the word to-night that the President had abandoned all hope of the passage of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, and awaited now only the formal confirmation of its failure to issue his call for an extra session. The President gave little outward evidence of his disappointment, though it is well known to be rather keen. He went to the theatre to enjoy a light opera.

The date of the extra session has not been definitely fixed. The Democrats want it to be deferred until April, the Republicans want it to start, if it starts at all, as soon as possible. At the White House to-day it was intimated rather definitely that the date the President has in mind is March 15.

Congress Thanks Peary. Two interesting and unexpected features marked the evening. Both houses passed the bill to give the rank and retired pay of a rear-admiral, and the thanks of Congress, to Robert E. Peary, in recognition of his attainment of the North Pole. The bill had been passed as a measure of courtesy, but it was revised and passed to the Senate, which concurred without delay.

Under this bill, Peary will be placed on the retired list of the corps of civil engineers, with the rank of rear-admiral, to date from April 6, 1909, with the highest retired pay of that grade under existing law. That is the date upon which Peary attained his goal.

The other unexpected episode was Senator Lorimer's motion to strike from the general deficiency bill an appropriation of \$25,000 to reimburse him for his expenses in defending his title to a seat in the Senate. This gave rise to an action which drew some Senators who are members of the Appropriation Committee more than intimating that the item had been put in the bill without the knowledge of the members of the committee. The Senate agreed to Senator Lorimer's motion.

During the afternoon and early evening the Senate passed and sent to the House four appropriation bills, including the one for the Peary bill. The House passed the Peary bill, and the House passed the Peary bill, and the House passed the Peary bill.

Filibuster in House. Washington, D. C., March 3.—A filibuster in the House to-night threatened still further to complicate the difficult situation in which the Sixty-first Congress found itself upon the eve of its dissolution.

The permanent tariff board bill was the cause of it all. That measure is not in the House yet, but the majority is looking for its return from the Senate tomorrow morning, when the latter body expects to pass it. So determined that it should not be talked to death in the House, the Rules Committee to-night adopted a rule that the House should debate immediately upon the receipt of the measure from the Senate.

Democrats, incensed by the presentation of such a rule, at once launched a filibuster against the naval bill, as amended by the Senate. This was short lived, however, and that measure and the sundry civil bill were sent to conference. Before this was accomplished, however, some sharp talk was heard. Mr. Garner, of Texas, attacked the Republicans for trying to force on the House the tariff board.

He declared that if the Republicans purpose to "force down a tariff board bill, we purpose that you shall fight your own battles through to the end," referring to the appropriation bills.

Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, said that the Republicans' inability to transact their own business would mean the freeing of their own indictment for incompetency.

Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, declared that the Democratic party does not need the tariff board. He arranged the Republicans for an attempt to force the tariff board legislation, on which the Democratic party had split, and defined his ideas of party leadership in sharp language that aroused considerable discussion among his Democratic colleagues. Mr. Clayton was declaring that the Republicans could not charge the Democrats with any necessity for calling an extra session, and added that the Democrats who had preceded him had defined well and accurately what he believed to be a majority view on the Democratic side.

Responsibility on Democrats. Mr. Tawney warned the Democrats that responsibility for the calling of an extra session of Congress would rest on them if they disliked the passage of the big supply measures.

Finally, Mr. Foss, of Illinois, moved that the naval bill be immediately sent back to Congress, as it was vital to act immediately. Mr. Garner withheld objection at the instance of Minority Leader Clark, and to the surprise of the House, the motion carried.

The proceedings in the House during the evening ranged from a Democratic filibuster, which quickly collapsed, to

TRAIN ROBBERS SENTENCED

Southern Railway Thieves Thank Judge for His Leniency.

Gainesville, Ga., March 3.—George Anderson, alias "Old Bill" Miner, was given a prison sentence of twenty years, and Gene Hanford and Charles Hunter sentences of fifteen years each at the conclusion of their trial here to-day for alleged complicity in the robbery of an express car on a Southern Railway passenger train, near White Sulphur Springs recently.

After being sentenced the prisoners arose and thanked the judge for not imposing heavier sentences, Anderson saying: "Thank you, judge, robbery is robbery, and here's another case." Upon being arraigned, Anderson entered a plea of not guilty, but Hanford and Hunter pleaded guilty and turned State's evidence. On the witness stand they stated that Anderson was the leader of the gang, which was organized in Pennsylvania, they said, with the avowed purpose of committing a train robbery in this State. Anderson is wanted in Victoria, B. C., to serve the remainder of a term for train robbery, but his conviction here to-day means that he will not be surrendered to the Canadian authorities until after the completion of his sentence in Georgia. As he is sixty-five years old, he probably will not be required to complete his term in Canada.

The robbery in which the prisoners were implicated took place soon after the close of the day on February 18, five men, two of whom officers are still searching, boarded the train, blew open a safe in the express car, securing \$2,000. The bandits made their escape, but five days later two of them—Hanford and Hunter—were captured following Anderson were captured not far from the scene of the robbery.

NEW AVIATION RECORD

Army Officers Elated Over Flight From London to Eagle Pass.

Loreto, Tex., March 3.—A world's aviation record was broken between this city and Eagle Pass to-day, when Lieutenant Benjamin D. Foulois, United States Army, and Aviator Philip C. Parmelee drove an army aeroplane 195 miles in two hours and seven minutes. The flight is a world's record in point of time, and is also a record for the United States for a two-man journey through the air.

Carrying the United States flag aloft in the lower plane, the machine left the ground at Fort McIntosh at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Reaching an altitude of 2,000 feet, the aviators pointed the nose of the air craft to the north and darted out of sight. At intervals the Mexican Federal telegraph line carried messages, reporting their progress, and shortly after 6 o'clock a message came saying that they had arrived at Eagle Pass at 4:07 o'clock.

Army officers are greatly pleased with the performance of the aeroplane, and say this is a factor to be reckoned within future aggressive military manoeuvres. The aeroplane was equipped with a map-making outfit, and within the reach of the men in the machine was a gun.

FAIL TO FALL INTO TRAP

Ruse to Capture Authors of Black Hand Letters Without Result.

Erie, Pa., March 3.—Black Hand letters received by the family of Charles H. Strong, son-in-law of the late William L. Scott, whose mansion was desecrated by vandals a few weeks ago, have caused to be summoned half a score of private detectives and posted inspectors to this city, in an effort to find the perpetrators. For two nights this week a sum of money, said to be in the thousands, laid in an old stump on the Buffalo road, a few miles out of the city, guarded by detectives, in the hope that the writers of the letters would appear and fall into the trap.

While the letters are not made public, they are said to have threatened Mrs. Strong unless she complied with the demands of the writers.

Two years ago the Strong family was harassed by similar letters, and a reward of \$1,000 was paid for the arrest of two young men, who, it was proven, were the authors.

While the money trap failed to produce results, the detectives to-night are still in the city and in constant touch with Chief of Police Edward W. Wagner.

WELLESLEY TO RAISE CATS

Woman's College to Supply Anatomical Laboratories From Its Own Farm.

Wellesley, Mass., March 3.—Dean Ellen Wells, of Wellesley College, authorized the announcement that in future Wellesley will raise its own cats for dissection purposes. This will be the first educational institution of its kind in the world to conduct a business of the much-labeled purpose of breeding cats for experimental work in the girl's anatomy.

This decision was reached after a visit to the college of the late of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Professor Albert P. Morse, curator of the zoological department, will have full charge of the cat breeding establishment.

HAREM SKIRT AT SEASHORE

Woman Wearing It Attracts a Talkative Crowd in Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 3.—Miss Josephine Davis, of New York, said to be an actress, created a sensation here when she appeared on the Boardwalk in one of the much-talked-of harem skirts yesterday afternoon. It was of about pantalon effects, and the young woman, who was staying at the Wiltshire, had no more regard for the Ocean Promenade than a crowd began to follow her.

The cab was running along Water Street when the car came around a corner and crashed into it. Miss Burns sustained severe internal injuries.

TWO FATALLY INJURED

Trolley Car Crashes Into Motor Car, Wrecking It.

New Haven, Conn., March 3.—Miss May Burns, of this city, and F. H. Weston, of Cheshire, Conn., were fatally injured early this morning, when their motor car was run into by a trolley car and broken to pieces. Miss Kate Roche, another occupant of the car, was seriously hurt.

The cab was running along Water Street when the car came around a corner and crashed into it. Miss Burns sustained severe internal injuries.

CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN TO-DAY

Failure to Enact Important Legislation Means Extra Session.

MADE NOTABLE BY THREE THINGS

Revision of Tariff Regarded as Most Important Action of Expiring Congress—Its Life Marked by Great Political Upheaval and Split in Party Ranks.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—In the retrospect, the Sixty-first Congress, which will expire by constitutional limitation at noon to-morrow, appears to have been distinguished by three things—the revision of the tariff in the Payne-Aldrich bill, which was passed at the last session in the summer of 1909, the large amount of important legislation, much of it upon the recommendation of President Taft, enacted at the regular session of 1909-10, and the exceedingly small product of the "short session," so-called, which now comes to a close.

The interval between the last two sessions was marked by the political upheaval, registered at the general election of last November, which changed a large Republican majority in the House of Representatives into the Republican majority in the Senate almost to the vanishing point, and incidentally effected striking changes in the Senate personnel.

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FIGHT IS STARTED ON LIGHT TRUST

Government Files Suit Against Thirty-five Concerns.

MAKES CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY

Defendant Companies Alleged to Control 97 Per Cent. of Country's Supply of Electric Lights. Corporations Might Voluntarily Discontinue Practices Objected To.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 3.—The United States government began here to-day a fight against what is alleged to be one of the most powerful and complete monopolies in the country, when suit was filed in the United States Court against thirty-five concerns engaged in the manufacture of incandescent electric lights.

The National Electric Light Company, which has its headquarters here, and the General Electric Company, of New York, are named as two of the defendants, and are charged with being the leaders of the trust, which has its ramifications in every State in the Union.

According to the government's petition, the defendant companies are banded together in a conspiracy to restrain of trade, and have already gained control of 97 per cent. of the country's supply of electric lights.

The trust is alleged to have had its origin soon after 1904, the year in which the United States patents on carbon filament incandescent lamps expired. By 1906, a combination known as the Independent Lamp Manufacturers Association is charged with having obtained control of the lamp output, and with having fixed prices, allotted business and prescribed rules of sale for its members.

The National Electric Light Company, of New York, is stated to have owned 25 per cent. of this combination, which is accused of obtaining exorbitant profits by restraining trade and forcing high prices. The petition asserts that the profits of the combination, as paid in dividends, were \$50,000 in 1906, \$250,000 in 1907, and \$500,000 in 1910. Last year the petition is said to have held \$1,439,158.93 as an undivided surplus for its members. The capital is now listed at \$5,000,000.

Extent of Industry. The extent of the industry, which is thus brought under fire in the government's anti-trust campaign, is shown in the statement that approximately 100,000 lamps are sold in this country every year, for an aggregate purchasing amount of \$18,000,000.

The defendants include not only the alleged members of the combination, but supply companies, and others alleged to be engaged in furthering the interests of the combination.

The petition asks that the National Electric Light Company be enjoined from selling the stock of, or receiving any dividends from, the combination, and that the defendants be enjoined from acquiring and controlling by it, that the other companies be enjoined from paying dividends to the National Electric Light Company, that the General Electric Company be enjoined from paying dividends to the combination, and that the price of the combination be fixed.

The petition charges that these existing agreements with the Westinghouse Company and others to sell lamps at prices dictated by the combination; it further alleges that the defendants have bought up German patents on filament lamps, and will not sell the lamps to anyone except the combination; it also alleges that the defendants agree to buy also the carbon lamps; that the combination organized alleged independent companies to sell inferior lamps, so as to hurt the real independents; that the combination made contracts with the defendants in inventions, patents and machinery, to confine the sale of their products to the combination, and that the price of the combination be fixed.

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TO SEEK PARDON FOR STRIPPLING

Wave of Sympathy Sweeps Georgia for Former Danville Officer

WOMEN'S CLUBS ANXIOUS TO HELP

Will Take Lead in Movement to Secure Liberty of Escaped Murderer—Prominent Atlanta Citizens to Use Influence in Behalf of Imprisoned Man.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Atlanta, Ga., March 3.—Wearing his uniform of Chief of Police, and surrounded by prison bars, Edgar Stripling, convicted of murder in Harris County, Georgia, fourteen years ago, and since his escape a prominent political figure and a reputable citizen of Danville, Va., passed to-day a prisoner in Fulton county tower.

And while he was shut off from the world, as he has shut off many another man in his official capacity as Chief of Police, a great wave of sympathy for him swept Atlanta and the State, culminating in the determination to secure his pardon for a man who has atoned for his crime by fourteen years of right living.

Men and women in Atlanta of prominence in social and political circles are unanimous in the opinion that he has expiated his crime, and that he should be allowed to return to the life where he had made so favorable a start.

Petitions are in course of preparation to be circulated over the entire State, asking for his pardon. The women's organizations of the State are anxious to help, and will probably take the lead in the matter.

Chances Excellent. The general opinion seems to be that his chances for securing his liberty are excellent, and Stripling, or Morris, is in high hopes of such action.

Until the matter has taken definite shape, however, Governor Brown refused to discuss it. In many cases the Governor has taken a firm stand against pardons, but it is believed that the peculiar features of this case, and the fact that Stripling had such a splendid record, both before the commission of crime and after his escape, will bear heavily in his favor.

The appeal must first be made to the Prison Commission, and in the event of a favorable recommendation there, will then go to the Governor. If the recommendation is favorable, Stripling will have recourse to the Governor direct.

Advices from Harris county are to the effect that there is a great deal of sympathy for Stripling there, the nature of the crime and the great provocation, which is admitted, being a factor in this feeling.

NOT APPETITE FOR MEATS

A large part of the day Stripling passed in the rounds of the jail. Lying on his back, with his head resting on a pillow for his head, which he had secured, he made a striking picture. He was dressed in his uniform, and he had a few personal effects, and dressed in his uniform, he made a striking picture.

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DIX BREAKS SILENCE

Thinks Sheehan's Election Impossible and Argues He is Preventing the Party's Success.

New York, March 3.—A statement from Governor John A. Dix on the senatorial situation, in which he says that "events have demonstrated the impossibility of his (Sheehan's) election," and advising the Democratic members of the Legislature to "immediately proceed in the joint assembly to ballot as your conscience and the will of your constituents may dictate, whose choice will unite the Democratic party, and receive and make public here to-night."

The statement is addressed to the Democratic members of the Legislature, and in it the Governor tells how he has steadily adhered to the position not to interfere with the Legislature in the choice of a Senator.

"But," he continues, "the present unprecedented and divided condition of the party's councils in regard to the exercise of the constitutional duty which rests upon the Legislature," and he therefore now feels that he may properly advise the Legislature.

"When Mr. Sheehan became the choice of the caucus I felt that he was entitled," the Governor says, "within reasonable limits of time, to the fullest opportunity to convince the dissenting members of the party and the Legislature that his candidacy was for the best interests of the party as a whole. But events have since demonstrated the impossibility of his election, and therefore I feel that his candidacy should be further continued."

CONFESSES TO SHOOTING

Young Woman Expresses Hope That Her Victim Will Die.

New York, March 3.—Less than an hour after she had shot and probably fatally wounded her alleged betrayer, Maria Adanigallo, twenty-two years old, was found by the police calmly sitting at her home to-night. She made no attempt to deny that she had shot Giuseppe Orsini, who, she alleged, had seduced her. "Yes, I shot him," she said to have asserted over and over again. "I am glad of it, too, and I don't regret it."

The man was shot four times on a street corner in the East side, where the girl had made an appointment to meet him.

When brought to Orsini's cot in a hospital the girl was surprised to find that the man denied that she shot him.

"No," Orsini replied, "she didn't shoot me." "I didn't," broke in the girl, "who didn't get yourself in wrong." Orsini cautioned her, and fell back in semi-consciousness. He has no chance of recovery.

MOB SEARCHES FOR NEGRO

Slayer of White Man Will Be Lynched.